

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

X

FUJI PHOTO FILM U.S.A., INC.,

Plaintiff,

- against -

SCOTT F. McNULTY, LORI S.
McNULTY, a/k/a LORI STRAUB,
MICHAEL C. CONNELL, FRANK
FRANZE, DWAIN K. TAYLOR, ADK
AMERICA, INC., AWOL, ESSENTIAL
COMMUNICATIONS & INK LLC,
REVOLUTIONARY GRAPHICS, INC.,
and THE WINDWOOD GROUP LLC,

Defendants.

X

SHIRA A. SCHEINDLIN, U.S.D.J.:

I. INTRODUCTION

FUJIFILM U.S.A. (“Fuji”) brings this action alleging mail and wire fraud and commercial bribery in violation of the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (“RICO”),¹ common law fraud, conspiracy to defraud, breach of fiduciary duty, and aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty. In an Opinion and Order dated July 17, 2009 (“7/17/09 Order”), this Court granted ADK

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OPINION AND ORDER

05 Civ. 7869 (SAS)

¹

See 18 U.S.C. §§ 1962(c)-(d).

America, Inc. (“ADK”) and Dwain Taylor’s joint motion to dismiss Fuji’s Complaint with respect to Taylor, but denied the motion as to ADK.² Fuji has filed an Amended Complaint, and Taylor has again moved to dismiss. For the reasons discussed below, Taylor’s motion is denied.

II. BACKGROUND

A detailed description of the facts can be found in this Court’s 7/17/09 Order.³ The instant Opinion and Order assumes familiarity with the facts of this case and the parties involved.

III. APPLICABLE LAW

A. Motion to Dismiss

In reviewing a motion to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the court must “accept as true all of the factual

² Five motions to dismiss Fuji’s original Complaint were filed by the following groups of defendants: (1) Scott McNulty; (2) Lori McNulty, AWOL, and Revolutionary Graphics, Inc. (“RG”); (3) Michael Connell and Essential Communications & Ink LLC (“ECI”); (4) Frank Franze and The Windwood Group LLC (“Windwood”) (collectively the “Windwood Defendants”); and (5) Dwain Taylor and ADK (collectively the “ADK Defendants”). Pursuant to this Court’s 7/17/09 Order, the ADK Defendants’ motion was granted with respect to Taylor, but denied as to ADK. The Windwood Defendants’ motion to dismiss the substantive RICO claim was granted with respect to Windwood, but denied with respect to Franze. All other defendants’ motions were denied.

³ See *Fuji Photo Film U.S.A., Inc. v. McNulty*, — F. Supp. 2d —, No. 05 Civ. 7869, 2009 WL 2146911 (S.D.N.Y. July 17, 2009).

allegations contained in the complaint”⁴ and “draw all reasonable inferences in the plaintiff’s favor.”⁵ However, the court need not accord “[l]egal conclusions, deductions or opinions couched as factual allegations . . . a presumption of truthfulness.”⁶

To survive a 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss, the allegations in the complaint must meet a standard of “plausibility.”⁷ A claim is facially plausible “when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.”⁸ Plausibility “is not akin to a probability requirement,” rather plausibility requires “more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.”⁹ Pleading a fact that is “merely consistent with a defendant’s liability” does not satisfy the

⁴ *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 572 (2007). *Accord Rescuecom Corp. v. Google Inc.*, 562 F.3d 123, 127 (2d Cir. 2009).

⁵ *Ofori-Tenkorang v. American Int’l Group, Inc.*, 460 F.3d 296, 298 (2d Cir. 2006).

⁶ *In re NYSE Specialists Sec. Litig.*, 503 F.3d 89, 95 (2d Cir. 2007) (quotation omitted).

⁷ *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 564.

⁸ *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, — U.S. —, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (quotation omitted).

⁹ *Id.* (quotation marks omitted).

plausibility standard.¹⁰

B. RICO

A plaintiff claiming a civil RICO violation must allege ““(1) a violation of the RICO statute, [section] 1962; (2) an injury to business or property; and (3) that the injury was caused by the violation of [s]ection 1962.””¹¹ In considering civil RICO claims, a court must be mindful of the devastating effect such claims may have on defendants.¹² Civil RICO should not be used to transform a “garden variety fraud or breach of contract case[] . . . into a vehicle for treble damages.”¹³

1. Enterprise

A RICO enterprise is “any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, and any union or group of individuals associated

¹⁰ *Id.* (quotation marks omitted).

¹¹ *Spool v. World Child Int'l Adoption Agency*, 520 F.3d 178, 183 (2d Cir. 2008) (quoting *De Falco v. Bernas*, 244 F.3d 286, 305 (2d Cir. 2001)).

¹² See *Kirk v. Heppt*, 423 F. Supp. 2d 147, 150 (S.D.N.Y. 2006) (“Because the mere assertion of a RICO claim . . . has an almost inevitable stigmatizing effect on those named as defendants, . . . courts should strive to flush out frivolous RICO allegations at an early stage of the litigation.”) (citations and quotation marks omitted).

¹³ *Goldfine v. Sichenzia*, 118 F. Supp. 2d 392, 394 (S.D.N.Y. 2000). *Accord Kirk*, 423 F. Supp. 2d at 149 (courts “must be wary of putative civil RICO claims that are nothing more than sheep masquerading in wolves’ clothing”).

in fact although not a legal entity.”¹⁴ A RICO enterprise “need not have a hierarchical structure or a ‘chain of command.’”¹⁵ Additionally, “decisions may be made on an ad hoc basis and by any number of methods” and “[m]embers of the group need not have fixed roles.”¹⁶ “In perhaps its least developed form, an enterprise may be found where there is simply a discrete economic association existing separately from the racketeering activity.”¹⁷ A party must plead the existence of a RICO enterprise in accordance with Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.¹⁸

2. Pattern of Racketeering Activity

a. Mail Fraud and Wire Fraud

To plead a pattern of racketeering activity, a plaintiff must allege at least two predicate acts of racketeering activity occurring within a ten-year period.¹⁹ “The elements of mail and wire fraud are (i) a scheme to defraud (ii) to

¹⁴ 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4).

¹⁵ *Boyle v. United States*, — U.S. —, 129 S. Ct. 2237, 2245 (2009).

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *First Capital Asset Mgmt., Inc. v. Satinwood, Inc.*, 385 F.3d 159, 173 (2d Cir. 2004) (citations and quotation marks omitted).

¹⁸ See *Sony Music Entm’t Inc. v. Robison*, No. 01 Civ. 6415, 2002 WL 272406, at *6 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 26, 2002) (citation omitted).

¹⁹ See 18 U.S.C. § 1961(5).

get money or property, (iii) furthered by the use of interstate mail or wires.”²⁰ As to the first element, a plaintiff must demonstrate “(i) the existence of a scheme to defraud, (ii) the requisite scienter (or fraudulent intent) on the part of the defendant, and (iii) the materiality of the misrepresentations.”²¹

Mail and wire fraud must be pled with particularity in accordance with Rule 9(b).²² “Because Rule 9(b) requires a plaintiff to state on the record the specific nature of the fraud, fraud allegations may not be based upon information and belief.”²³ However, the heightened pleading requirements of Rule 9(b) may be relaxed “when the facts underlying the fraud are peculiarly within [the] opposing party’s knowledge.”²⁴ “[T]his exception to the general rule must not be mistaken for license to base claims of fraud on speculation and conclusory allegations.”²⁵

²⁰ *United States v. Autuori*, 212 F.3d 105, 115 (2d Cir. 2000) (citations omitted).

²¹ *Id.* (citations omitted).

²² See *Spool*, 520 F.3d at 184-85 (citation omitted).

²³ *Allied Ir. Banks, P.L.C. v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, No. 03 Civ. 3748, 2006 WL 278138, at *6 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 2, 2006) (citing *DiVittorio v. Equidyne Extractive Indus.*, 822 F.2d 1242, 1247 (2d Cir. 1987)).

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Wood ex rel. United States v. Applied Research Assocs.*, No. 08 Civ. 3799, 2009 WL 2030240, at *2 n.1 (2d Cir. July 13, 2009) (quotation omitted). *Accord Wexner v. First Manhattan Co.*, 902 F.2d 169, 172 (2d Cir. 1990).

Where a plaintiff is permitted to plead on information and belief, the “complaint must adduce specific facts supporting a strong inference of fraud or it will not satisfy even a relaxed pleading standard.”²⁶

When a plaintiff asserts that “the mail or wire transmissions were themselves fraudulent . . . the complaint should specify the fraud involved, identify the parties responsible for the fraud, and where and when the fraud occurred.”²⁷ However, when a plaintiff alleges that “the mail or wire fraud was only used in furtherance of a scheme to defraud, then the complaint does not have to be as specific with respect to each allegation of mail or wire fraud, so long as the RICO scheme is sufficiently pled to give notice to the defendants.”²⁸

b. Continuity

The predicate acts alleged by the plaintiff must be related and

²⁶ *Wood*, 2009 WL 2030240, at *2 n.1 (quotation marks omitted).

²⁷ *World Wrestling Entm’t, Inc. v. Jakks Pac., Inc.*, 530 F. Supp. 2d 486, 498 (S.D.N.Y. 2007) (citation and quotation marks omitted). *Accord Southern Ill. Laborers’ & Employers Health and Welfare Fund v. Pfizer*, No. 08 Civ. 5175, 2009 WL 3151807, at *4 n.10 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 30, 2009) (citation omitted).

²⁸ *World Wrestling Entm’t*, 530 F. Supp. 2d at 498 (citation and quotation marks omitted). *Accord AMA v. United Healthcare Corp.*, 588 F. Supp. 2d 432, 442 (S.D.N.Y. 2008).

continuous.²⁹ The “‘continuity’ requirement can be satisfied either by showing a ‘closed-ended’ pattern — a series of related predicate acts extending over a substantial period of time — or by demonstrating an ‘open-ended’ pattern of racketeering activity that poses a threat of continuing criminal conduct beyond the period during which the predicate acts were performed.”³⁰

“Although factors such as the number and variety of predicate acts and the number of participants may be germane to this showing, closed-ended continuity is primarily a temporal concept.”³¹ “Notably, [the Second Circuit] has never found a closed-ended pattern where the predicate acts spanned fewer than two years.”³² Nevertheless, “the mere fact that predicate acts span two years is insufficient, without more, to support a finding of a closed-ended pattern.”³³ The court must evaluate whether there is closed-ended continuity with respect to each

²⁹ See *Spool*, 520 F.3d at 183.

³⁰ *Id.* (citing *H.J. Inc. v. Northwestern Bell Tel. Co.*, 492 U.S. 229, 241 (1989)).

³¹ *Id.* (quotation marks omitted). *Accord First Capital Asset Mgmt.*, 385 F.3d at 181 (“Although continuity is primarily a temporal concept, other factors such as the number and variety of predicate acts, the number of both participants and victims, and the presence of separate schemes are also relevant in determining whether closed-ended continuity exists.”) (citation and quotations marks omitted).

³² *First Capital Asset Mgmt.*, 385 F.3d at 181. *Acccord Kurins v. Silverman*, No. 08 Civ. 6886, 2009 WL 321011, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 11, 2009).

³³ *First Capital Asset Mgmt.*, 385 F.3d at 181.

defendant individually.³⁴

3. Statute of Limitations

“Civil RICO claims are subject to a four-year statute of limitations . . . [that] begins to run when the plaintiff discovers or should have discovered the RICO injury.”³⁵ “The Second Circuit . . . has adopted a ‘separate accrual rule,’ under which a ‘new claim accrues and the four-year limitation period begins anew each time a plaintiff discovers or should have discovered a new and independent injury.’”³⁶ However, “[p]ursuant to this rule, a plaintiff who is continuously injured by an underlying RICO violation may only recover for injuries discovered or discoverable within four years of the time suit is brought.”³⁷

³⁴ See *id.* at 180 (“In analyzing the issue of continuity, assuming arguendo that the alleged predicate acts constituting the pattern were adequately pled, we evaluate the RICO allegations with respect to each defendant individually.”) (citing *De Falco*, 244 F.3d at 322 n.22; *United States v. Persico*, 832 F.2d 705, 714 (2d Cir. 1987)).

³⁵ *In re Merrill Lynch Ltd. P’ships Litig.*, 154 F.3d 56, 58 (2d Cir. 1998) (citations omitted).

³⁶ *World Wrestling Entm’t*, 530 F. Supp. 2d at 524 (quoting *In re Merrill Lynch*, 154 F.3d at 59). Accord *Apollon Waterproofing & Restoration v. Bergassi*, No. 01 Civ. 8388, 2003 WL 1397394, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 20, 2003).

³⁷ *World Wrestling Entm’t*, 530 F. Supp. 2d at 524 (citations omitted). Accord *Bingham v. Zolt*, 66 F.3d 553, 560 (2d Cir. 1995) (“As long as separate and independent injuries continue to flow from the underlying RICO violations — regardless of when those violations occurred — plaintiff may wait indefinitely to sue, but may then win compensation only for injuries discovered or discoverable

C. Common Law Fraud

“The elements of fraud under New York law are: (1) a misrepresentation or a material omission of material fact which was false and known by [the] defendant to be false, (2) made for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to rely on it, and (3) justifiably relied upon by the plaintiff, (4) who then suffered an injury as a result of such reliance.”³⁸ A complaint alleging fraud must satisfy Rule 9(b)’s requirement that “the circumstances constituting fraud . . . be stated with particularity.”³⁹ To comply with the requirements of Rule 9(b), a plaintiff must: “(1) specify the statements that the plaintiff contends were fraudulent, (2) identify the speaker, (3) state where and when the statements were made, and (4) explain why the statements were fraudulent.”⁴⁰ “Allegations that are conclusory or unsupported by factual assertions are insufficient.”⁴¹

within the four-year ‘window’ before suit was filed, together, of course, with any provable future damages.”).

³⁸ *City of New York v. Smokes-Spirits.com, Inc.*, 541 F.3d 425, 454 (2d Cir. 2008) (quotation marks omitted).

³⁹ Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). *Accord ATSI Commc’ns, Inc. v. Shaar Fund, Ltd.*, 493 F.3d 87, 99 (2d Cir. 2007).

⁴⁰ *Rombach v. Chang*, 355 F.3d 164, 170 (2d Cir. 2004) (quotation marks omitted). *Accord ATSI*, 493 F.3d at 99 (citing *Novak v. Kasaks*, 216 F.3d 300, 306 (2d Cir. 2000)).

⁴¹ *ATSI*, 493 F.3d at 99. *Accord Rosner v. Bank of China*, 528 F. Supp. 2d 419, 425 (S.D.N.Y. 2007).

D. Aiding and Abetting Breach of Fiduciary Duty

“A claim for aiding and abetting a breach of fiduciary duty requires: (1) a breach by a fiduciary of obligations to another, (2) that the defendant knowingly induced or participated in the breach, and (3) that [the] plaintiff suffered damage as a result of the breach.”⁴² A defendant “knowingly participates in a breach of fiduciary duty only when he or she provides substantial assistance to the primary violator.”⁴³ “Substantial assistance may only be found where the alleged aider and abettor affirmatively assists, helps conceal or fails to act when required to do so, thereby enabling the breach to occur.”⁴⁴

IV. DISCUSSION

A. RICO

1. Enterprise

In the 7/17/09 Order, I held that Fuji had sufficiently pled an association-in-fact enterprise.⁴⁵ Nevertheless, Taylor renews his argument that

⁴² *Lerner v. Fleet Bank, N.A.*, 459 F.3d 273, 294 (2d Cir. 2006) (quotation marks omitted).

⁴³ *In re Sharp Int'l Corp.*, 403 F.3d 43, 50 (2d Cir. 2005) (citation and quotation marks omitted).

⁴⁴ *Id.* (citation and quotation marks omitted).

⁴⁵ See *Fuji*, 2009 WL 2146911, at *5.

Fuji's enterprise allegations are inadequate because they amount to the "rimless hub and spoke conspiracy/enterprise [that] is not favored, whether or not there is more than one defendant on each spoke."⁴⁶ Specifically, Taylor asserts that the Amended Complaint fails to plead any facts regarding how the defendants "were connected or interdependent or worked together."⁴⁷

Taylor's contention is again unavailing. As noted in the 7/17/09 Order, the alleged association-in-fact enterprise possessed a discernible structure.⁴⁸ McNulty occupied the center of the enterprise and used his position within Fuji to coordinate the activities of the individual and corporate defendants that made up the enterprise's outer edge.⁴⁹ The alleged enterprise was by no means "rimless;" much of its success over a nine-year period was attributable to the extensive cooperation among the vendor defendants. Notably, the Amended Complaint alleges that at McNulty's direction, Taylor billed Fuji for services purportedly provided by co-defendants RG and ECI, but which Taylor knew were never

⁴⁶ Memorandum of Law in Support of Defendant Dwain K. Taylor's Motion to Dismiss ("Def. Mem.") at 19.

⁴⁷ *Id.* at 20.

⁴⁸ See *Fuji*, 2009 WL 2146911, at *6.

⁴⁹ See Amended Complaint ("Am. Compl.") ¶ 14.

performed.⁵⁰

2. Pattern of Racketeering Activity

a. Predicate Acts of Mail and Wire Fraud

In the 7/17/09 Order, I held that Fuji's allegations of mail and wire fraud were insufficient with respect to Taylor.⁵¹ Specifically, I noted that Fuji's Complaint failed to plead any facts regarding: (1) any acts committed by Taylor; (2) Taylor's knowledge of the fraudulent invoices; or (3) Taylor's awareness of other defendants' actions.⁵² I also held that because ADK was not a "small, one or two-person operation," it was "neither reasonable nor fair to impute the actions of ADK to Taylor" merely by virtue of his position within ADK.⁵³ Taylor argues that the allegations of fraud in the Amended Complaint are still insufficient because they do not satisfy the pleading requirements of Rule 9(b) and are substantially predicated upon Taylor's position within ADK.⁵⁴ I disagree.

i. Indirect Billing Schemes

Fuji's allegations of mail and wire fraud are sufficient with respect to

⁵⁰ See *id.* ¶¶ 33, 40.

⁵¹ See *Fuji*, 2009 WL 2146911, at *8.

⁵² See *id.*

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ See Def. Mem. at 13.

the ADK indirect billing schemes. The Amended Complaint alleges that from 1999 to 2003, ADK submitted invoices for services purportedly provided by RG and ECI, but which Fuji claims were never performed.⁵⁵ Fuji alleges that Taylor “directed, monitored, and supervised” the preparation and submission of the fictitious invoices that pertain to RG.⁵⁶ Similarly, the Amended Complaint alleges that Taylor caused Fuji to remit payment to ECI, indirectly through ADK, for services that Taylor knew were never performed.⁵⁷ Fuji has provided a schedule of invoices for both schemes.⁵⁸ Additionally, Fuji has submitted copies of checks and wire transfer applications signed by Taylor and addressed to RG and ECI.⁵⁹

Taylor argues that Fuji has failed to plead sufficient facts to support a strong inference that he knew that the invoices submitted to Fuji by ADK were fraudulent.⁶⁰ However, this contention is negated by three specific allegations in the Amended Complaint. *First*, the Amended Complaint alleges that Taylor was

⁵⁵ See Am. Compl. ¶¶ 32, 39.

⁵⁶ *Id.* ¶ 31.

⁵⁷ *See id.* ¶ 39.

⁵⁸ *See id.* Exs. B, C, D, E.

⁵⁹ *See id.* Ex. H.

⁶⁰ *See Def. Mem at 13.*

Fuji’s “principal contact” at ADK.⁶¹ As such, Taylor was responsible for “coordinating and controlling [ADK’s] work for Fuji” and was in regular contact with McNulty.⁶² *Second*, as previously noted, the Amended Complaint alleges that Taylor directed and oversaw the creation of the invoices that ADK submitted to Fuji on behalf of RG.⁶³ More specifically, Fuji alleges that Taylor “made up, or wrote down at McNulty’s direction, [the] work descriptions on these invoices.”⁶⁴ *Third*, with respect to the ECI invoices, the Complaint alleges that McNulty “instructed ADK and Taylor as to the amounts and descriptions to be billed to Fuji.”⁶⁵ These allegations, together with the copies of the checks and wire transfer applications authorized by Taylor, give rise to a strong inference that Taylor was aware that the invoices submitted to Fuji by ADK were fraudulent.

ii. Ticket Scheme

Fuji’s allegations of fraud are also sufficient with respect to the ADK ticket scheme. The Amended Complaint alleges that at McNulty’s direction, Taylor purchased tickets to sporting and entertainment events and submitted

⁶¹ Am. Compl. ¶ 6.

⁶² *Id.*

⁶³ *See id.* ¶ 31.

⁶⁴ *Id.* ¶ 33.

⁶⁵ *Id.* ¶ 40.

invoices to Fuji that reflected the costs of these purchases, but concealed that the tickets had been purchased.⁶⁶ The Amended Complaint further alleges that Taylor also directed other ADK employees to purchase tickets on McNulty's behalf.⁶⁷ The Amended Complaint pleads facts describing the nature and operation of the scheme, as well as the specific function of the fraudulent invoices.⁶⁸ Finally, Fuji has provided a schedule of the invoices that it claims to be fraudulent.⁶⁹

Taylor contends that the Amended Complaint's allegations are insufficient because Fuji has failed to plead: (1) how McNulty used the tickets, or (2) whether Taylor was aware that the tickets were being used for an improper use.⁷⁰ However, the Amended Complaint alleges — and Taylor does not appear to dispute — that the costs of the ticket purchases were invoiced under descriptions of various, unrelated computer projects.⁷¹ Additionally, none of the descriptions listed on the schedule of invoices submitted for the scheme make any mention of

⁶⁶ See *id.* ¶ 44-46.

⁶⁷ See *id.* ¶ 45.

⁶⁸ See *id.* ¶¶ 44-46.

⁶⁹ See *id.* Ex. F.

⁷⁰ See Def. Mem. at 13-14.

⁷¹ See Am. Compl. ¶ 46.

the ticket purchases or other client-entertainment expenditures.⁷² Finally, the Amended Complaint specifically alleges that the unrelated invoice descriptions were used to conceal the fact that the tickets were purchased.⁷³ None of these details are consistent with a good faith belief that the tickets were purchased for a proper purpose. Accordingly, Fuji has met its pleading burden with respect to the alleged ticket scheme.

iii. Pleading on Information and Belief

Finally, Taylor renews his argument that Fuji's RICO claims are inadequate because many of the allegations in the Amended Complaint are asserted on information and belief.⁷⁴ However, as noted in the 7/17/09 Order, "the heightened pleading requirements of Rule 9(b) may be relaxed when the facts underlying the fraud are peculiarly within the opposing party's knowledge."⁷⁵

Fuji has repeatedly maintained that it is entitled to a relaxed pleading standard because the underlying details of the alleged schemes are peculiarly within the defendants' knowledge. Specifically, Fuji has asserted that McNulty, by

⁷² See *id.* Ex. F.

⁷³ See *id.* ¶ 46

⁷⁴ See Def. Mem. at 11.

⁷⁵ *Fuji*, 2009 WL 2146911, at *8 (quotation marks omitted).

virtue of his position within Fuji's Computer Products Division ("CPD"), was its only employee with specific knowledge of the fraudulent invoices.⁷⁶ Fuji also argues that it reasonably relied upon McNulty's loyalty as an employee.⁷⁷ While I find both of these contentions compelling, neither is indispensable because Fuji has pled sufficient facts to support a strong inference of fraud in connection with all of the schemes in which Taylor allegedly participated.

With respect to the alleged indirect billing schemes, the Amended Complaint pleads facts describing the nature and operation of the schemes as well as Taylor's specific role within each scheme.⁷⁸ Additionally, as noted in the 7/17/09 Order, Fuji has provided the dates, amounts, invoice numbers, and descriptions of all invoices that it claims to be fraudulent.⁷⁹ Finally, Fuji has provided copies of checks and wire transfer applications signed by Taylor which correspond to the dates alleged for the respective schemes.⁸⁰

⁷⁶ See Transcript of 1/4/06 Oral Argument at 53. Indeed, Taylor concedes that "[w]hen McNulty left Fuji, no Fuji employee knew much about the operation of the CPD." Reply Memorandum of Law in Support of Motion of Dwain K. Taylor to Dismiss the Amended Complaint at 10.

⁷⁷ See Am. Compl. ¶¶ 20-22.

⁷⁸ See id. ¶¶ 31-33, 39-40.

⁷⁹ See id. Exs. B, C, D, E.

⁸⁰ See id. Ex. H.

Similarly, with respect to the alleged ticket scheme, Fuji has pled facts describing both the mechanics of the scheme and affirmative acts performed by Taylor in furtherance of the scheme.⁸¹ Additionally, Fuji has provided the dates, amounts, invoice numbers, and descriptions of all invoices that it claims to be fraudulent.⁸² Finally, because Fuji alleges that the tickets were purchased for McNulty's personal use, it is logical that the specific details of the scheme would be known only to Taylor and McNulty.

b. Continuity

The Amended Complaint alleges that Taylor participated in three separate schemes: (1) an indirect billing scheme involving RG that lasted from 1999 to 2003; (2) an indirect billing scheme involving ECI that lasted from 1999 to 2003; and (3) a ticket scheme that lasted from 2002-2003.⁸³ Together, these three schemes spanned a total of four years, significantly longer than the two years

⁸¹ See *id.* ¶¶ 44-46.

⁸² See *id.* Ex. F.

⁸³ See *id.* ¶¶ 32, 39, 44. Taylor argues that because the Amended Complaint's pleadings are insufficient with respect to the indirect billing schemes — and the remaining ticket scheme lasted only eleven months — Fuji has failed to establish closed-ended continuity as a matter of law. See Def. Mem. at 20-21. However, as I have already determined that Fuji's allegations are sufficient with respect to the indirect billing schemes, this argument has no merit.

generally required to establish closed-ended continuity.⁸⁴ As set forth in detail in the Amended Complaint, these schemes involved countless predicate acts of fraud and multiple participants, including both corporate and individual defendants. Finally, as noted in the 7/17/09 Order, the fact that Fuji was the only victim of the alleged schemes does not preclude a finding of closed-ended continuity.⁸⁵ Therefore, Fuji has plausibly pled the continuity requirement with respect to Taylor.

3. Statute of Limitations

In the 7/17/09 Order, I held that because Fuji claimed that all of the defendants' schemes — with the exception of the AWOL scheme — resulted in separate and independent injuries that continued beyond September 2001, Fuji's

⁸⁴ In a footnote in his Memorandum of Law, Taylor asserts that prior to 2003, Fuji's account with ADK was managed out of Los Angeles, as opposed to Taylor's primary location in New York. *See* Def. Mem. at 10. Taylor contends that this distinction renders the Amended Complaint's allegations regarding his complicity in the schemes implausible, particularly prior to 2003. *See id.* However, the Amended Complaint explicitly states that Taylor was responsible for coordinating and overseeing ADK's activities with Fuji “[a]t all times relevant to the Amended Complaint.” Am. Compl. ¶ 6. It is not implausible in today's world of instant worldwide communications that coordination and oversight has no geographic limits. Accordingly, Taylor's contention raises an issue of fact that cannot be resolved at the motion to dismiss stage.

⁸⁵ *See Fuji*, 2009 WL 2146911, at *9 (citation omitted).

RICO claims were timely pursuant to the separate accrual rule.⁸⁶ As to the AWOL scheme, I noted that because Fuji maintained that the doctrine of fraudulent concealment operated to toll the statute of limitations until 2004, the application of the statute of limitations to the AWOL scheme raised an issue of fact that could not be resolved at the motion to dismiss stage.⁸⁷

Taylor argues that Fuji is not entitled to rely on the doctrine of fraudulent concealment because the Amended Complaint fails to plead: (1) any affirmative acts committed by Taylor; (2) that Taylor's acts prevented Fuji from discovering its claims; or (3) that Fuji exercised due diligence in pursuing the discovery of its claims prior to September 2001.⁸⁸ However, the Amended Complaint's pleading of fraudulent concealment has no bearing on Fuji's RICO claims against Taylor. As Fuji alleges that all three schemes in which Taylor participated resulted in separate and independent injuries extending beyond September 2001, its claims against Taylor are timely under the separate accrual rule.⁸⁹

⁸⁶ See *id.* at *11.

⁸⁷ See *id.*

⁸⁸ See Def. Mem. at 22-23.

⁸⁹ However, as noted in the 7/17/09 Order, Fuji may be unable to recover damages for acts that occurred prior to September 2001. See *Fuji*, 2009

B. Supplemental Jurisdiction

Because Fuji's RICO claims against Taylor will proceed, this Court will exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Fuji's state law claims.

C. Common Law Fraud

In the 7/17/09 Order, I held that because Fuji's RICO allegations were insufficient with respect to Taylor, Fuji's common law fraud claims predicated upon the same underlying acts of fraud had to be dismissed.⁹⁰ I also held that Fuji's common law fraud claims against ADK were not barred by New York law because they were "based on misrepresentations that were separate and distinct from any contractual relationship that existed between Fuji and ADK."⁹¹

Taylor now renews his argument that Fuji's common law fraud claims even as replied in the Amended Complaint should be dismissed because New York law bars fraud claims that arise from a contractual relationship.⁹² This argument fails for three reasons. *First*, Fuji denies the existence of a contractual relationship

WL 2146911, at *11.

⁹⁰ See *id.*

⁹¹ *Id.*

⁹² See Def. Mem. at 15.

with ADK.⁹³ *Second*, even assuming, as Taylor contends, that Fuji's pleadings implicitly acknowledge the existence of a contract between Fuji and ADK, there is nothing in the Amended Complaint to suggest that the scope of ADK's obligations under that contract extended to billing Fuji for services performed by RG and ECI. At best, Taylor's contention raises an issue of fact that cannot be resolved at the motion to dismiss stage.

Third, contrary to Taylor's assertions, Fuji pleads sufficient facts to plausibly infer that Taylor was aware that McNulty was not acting within the scope of his authority at Fuji. Specifically, the Amended Complaint alleges: (1) that McNulty instructed Taylor as to the amounts and descriptions to be billed in ADK's invoices;⁹⁴ (2) that McNulty directed Taylor to bill Fuji for the costs of services performed by RG before ADK had received notice of the work from RG;⁹⁵ and (3) that McNulty caused Taylor to invoice the costs of ticket purchases to sporting and entertainment events under various misleading descriptions.⁹⁶ As none of these actions by McNulty were indicative of a bona fide principal-agent

⁹³ See Plaintiff's Memorandum of Law in Opposition to Defendant Dwain K. Taylor's Motion to Dismiss at 5.

⁹⁴ See Am. Compl. ¶¶ 33, 40.

⁹⁵ See *id.* ¶ 33.

⁹⁶ See *id.* ¶ 46.

relationship, the allegations in the Amended Complaint support a strong inference that Taylor was aware that McNulty was not acting within the scope of his authority. Accordingly, Taylor's motion to dismiss Fuji's common law fraud claims is denied.

D. Aiding and Abetting Breach of Fiduciary Duty

Finally, Taylor argues that Fuji's aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty claim should be dismissed because the Amended Complaint fails to allege: (1) that Taylor had actual knowledge that McNulty was approving false invoices, or (2) that Taylor had actual knowledge of any personal benefit to McNulty.⁹⁷ However, the Amended Complaint repeatedly alleges that Taylor was aware of McNulty's fraudulent conduct.⁹⁸ Notably, Fuji asserts that Taylor received instruction from McNulty as to the amounts and invoice descriptions to use to bill Fuji for services purportedly performed by RG and ECI.⁹⁹ Further, Taylor's contention that he had no knowledge of any personal benefit to McNulty is directly contradicted by Fuji's claim that Taylor procured tickets to sporting and

⁹⁷ See Def. Mem. at 19.

⁹⁸ See Am. Compl. ¶¶ 31-34, 39-41, 45-46.

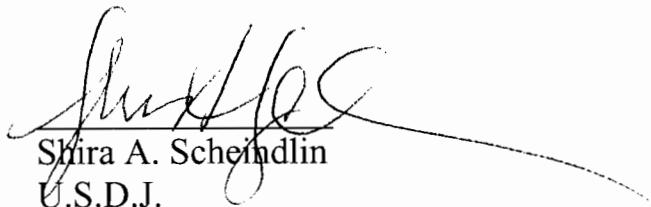
⁹⁹ See *id.* ¶¶ 33, 40.

entertainment events for McNulty's personal use.¹⁰⁰ Therefore, Taylor's motion to dismiss Fuji's claim for aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty is denied.

V. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Taylor's motion to dismiss Fuji's Amended Complaint is denied. The Clerk of the Court is directed to close this motion (Docket No. 83).

SO ORDERED:



Shira A. Scheindlin
U.S.D.J.

Dated: New York, New York
October 14, 2009

¹⁰⁰ See *id.* ¶¶ 45-47.

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